

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5098. 號八月一十年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

日五廿月九年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDEN & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....\$1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELMOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALEY, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

COMPTON D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER C. LEVYSOHN retired from our Firm in Hongkong and China on the 31st of December last, and Mr LORENZ POESNECKER was admitted a PARTNER therein on the same day.

Mr JULIUS KRAMER has been authorized to Sign our Firm per Procurator at Canton.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, October 11, 1879. no11

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr JOHN MACGREGOR to Sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. del

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND

COMMISSION AGENT.

ALL GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 28th September a.c.

Mr C. STIEBEL is authorized to Sign our Firm.

REISS & Co.,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hongkong, October 3, 1879. ja3

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. See80

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an EXTENSIVE MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the Dock are:—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; 24 Ft. Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.

Office, 20, PRATA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 40080

For Sale.

TENT FOR SALE.

IN Good Condition, a SQUARE TENT, 24 Feet by 12 Feet, Suitable for the RACE-COURSE or REGATTA.

Apply to

J. F. SHUSTER,

Oriental Hotel.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879. no10

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints.....\$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21680

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

TUESDAY,

the 11th Nov., 1879, at 2 p.m., (instead of as previously advertised), at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A Collection of

CHINESE & JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising:—

Vases, Dishes, Plates, Cups, Bowls, Jars, Old-Chinese Ware, Peking Enamelled Jars, Bronzes, Ornaments.

do., do., do.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1879. no11

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs ADAMSON, BELL & Co., to sell by Public Auction, (For account of whom it may concern,) ON

TUESDAY,

the 11th of November next, (Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

The British Barque "CHOCOLA,"

as she now lies at Anchor off YOW-MAT-TEE. She was built of Oak and Elm at NANTES in 1868, and is well and favorably known on this Coast. She is well found in Sails and Gear generally, has 2 BOWER ANCHORS, each with 100 fathoms Cable; also 1 SPARE ANCHOR and 2 KEDGES. She has been recently opened for survey, and is still open for inspection.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs ADAMSON, BELL & Co., or to the Auctioneers.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

HUGHES & LEGGE,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1879. no11

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE

PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOOK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FIXTURES.

For further Particulars, apply to

Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879. del

Intimations

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. Mr SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the Best of LIQUORS, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The House has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply PICNIC PARTIES and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE RE-LAID.

English and American

BILLIARD TABLES.

Tiffin at ONE; DINNER at SEVEN.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879. 11

F. VINCENTOT,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, AND STOREKEEPER, HONGKONG.

BEGS to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he has received a Large Assortment of FRENCH WINES, LIQUORS, SPIRITS, and STORES of the BEST QUALITY (French Produce).

N.B.—F. V. is ready to supply at any of the Coast Ports, as well as in Hongkong, any quantity that may be required to suit Purchasers.

F. VINCENTOT,

No. 4, Peel Street.

Hongkong, October 10, 1879. no10

NOTICE.

SHIPPERS are hereby notified that, Commencing with the KASHGAR leaving on the 22nd instant, and until further notice, the RATES OF FREIGHT to LONDON by the Undernoted Lines will be as follows:—

P. & O. and O. S. S. C. Castle M. M. Co. Stra. and Gless. Line.

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

Tea.....77.6 76.0 72.6

General Cargo.....80.0 77.6 75.0

RATES to NEW YORK, 10s. per ton over the above.

A. McIVER,

Agent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent, M. M. Co.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, O. S. S. Co.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, Glen Line.

ppro. ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents, Castle Line.

Hongkong, November 4, 1879. no11

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 20, 1879. no20

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "EMUY,"

Captain BLANCO, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, November 7, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship "GLENFALLOCH," Captain TAYLOR, shortly expected, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "NAMO,"

Capt. WESTOBY, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 4, 1879. no9

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Company's Steamship "ACHILLES,"

Capt. C. ANDERSON, will be despatched on or about the 7th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 31, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Informations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

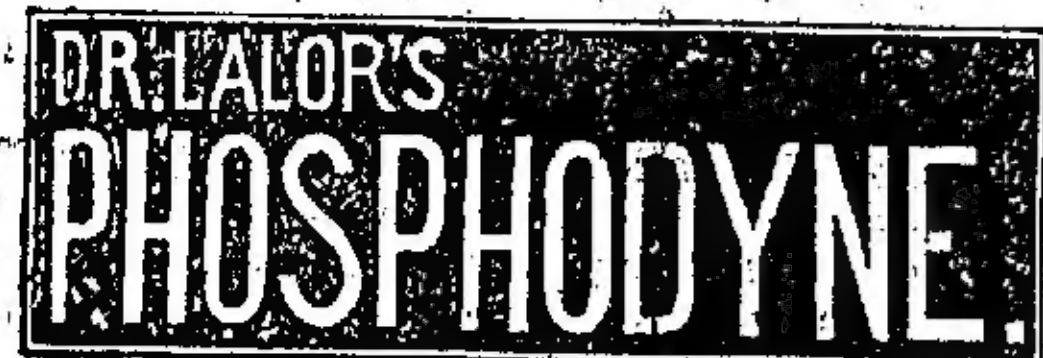
THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Nothing in the above Sea Agreement, to affect any

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. A. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.



Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (88 and 89 Vict., c. 91).—Enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 20th August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right the Trade Mark Phosphodyne in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the System dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons, Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR, Of Bay House, 22, Gainsford St., London, ENGLAND.

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.) Is prepared to Enforce the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisement of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be Foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the Year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S Testimonials, the dates of which have been fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been Basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "Phosphodyne" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is Felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalo's Phosphodyne in India and China—TERRACER & Co., Bombay, Bencoolen, and Poona; SMITH, STANLEY & Co., and BARRAGAT & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA & Co., Bangalore; RANGON DISPENSARY, No. 215, Dalhousie Street; E. GILLON Co., Lahore; J. LEWIS & Co., Shanghai, China; HONG KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "THE ORIGIN OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH" on the Phosphodyne Treatment, may be had on application to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

1879 1w 8y 250000

Intimations.



THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing either the dangerous malady of the liver or the lighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language. They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States. 20ap78 1w 1f

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER and BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3d. EACH; and TINS, 2s. 6d. 250 AND 500 EACH.

OAKLEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

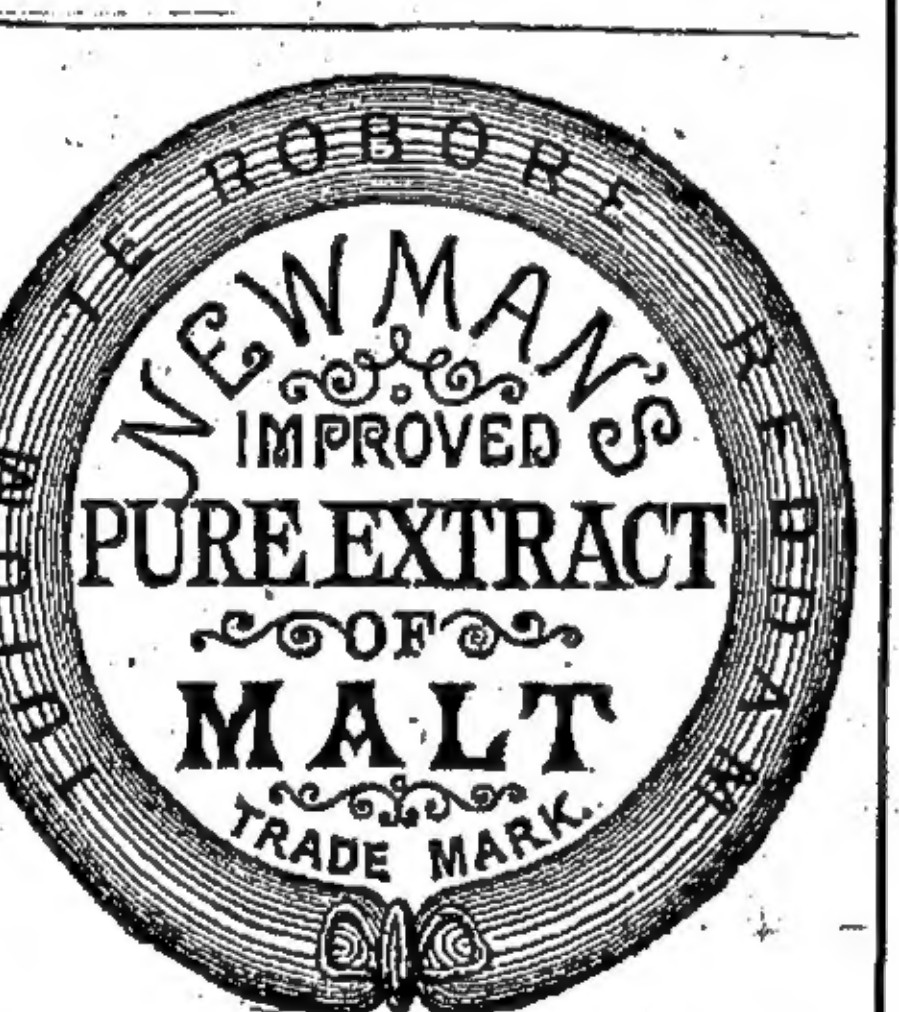
(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6d. EACH.

OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1lb., 2lb., 4lb., 8lb., 16lb., 32lb.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS' PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND. 17my79 1w 52t 47mj80



CLIMATIC DEBILITY. THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT. Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place. Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong. 4jan79 1w 1f

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

Mr. Andrew Wind, News Agent, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the "China Mail," "Overland China Mail," and "China Review."

Intimations.

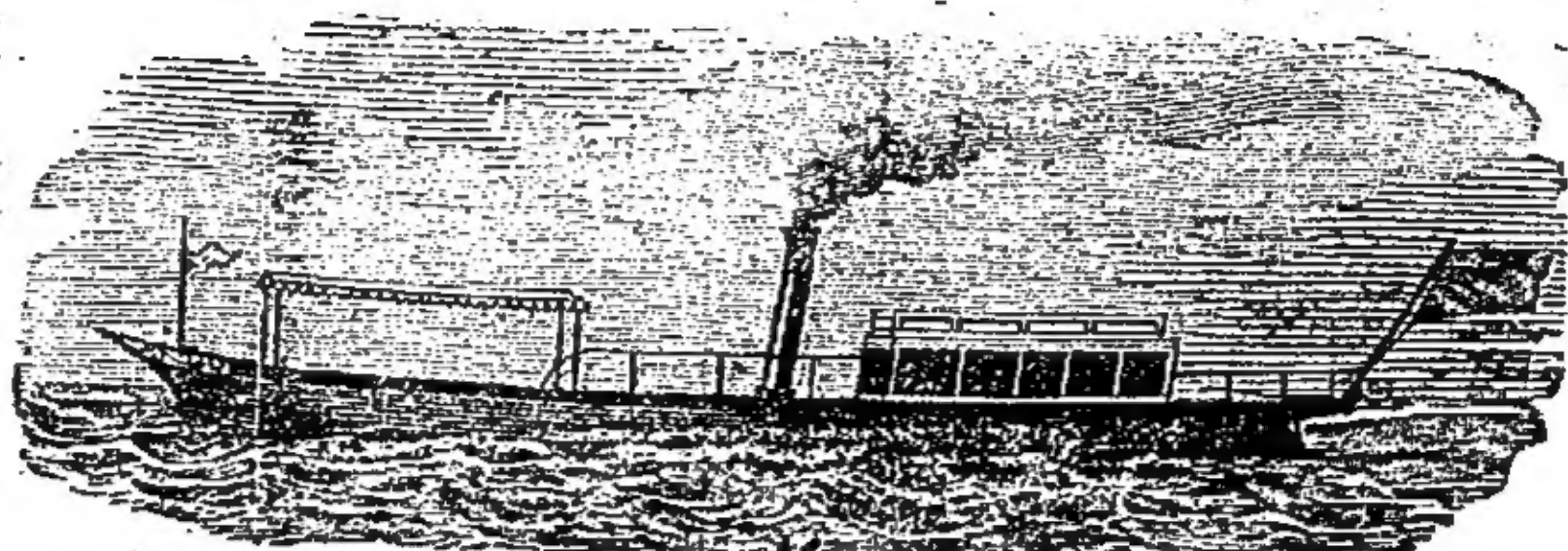
THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK. NORTON'S MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.



YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.

(Late Yarrow & Hedley).

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

9nov79 1w 52t 9nov80

DINNEFORD'S THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong. 5ap79s 1w 52t 5ap80

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE, 89, CANNON STREET, & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF "INVINCIBLE" CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, AND ALSO OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE FOR COLONIAL USE, AND FOR RAISING WATER.

PUMPS WORKED BY STEAM POWER. PUMPS WORKED BY WATER POWER. PUMPS WORKED BY WIND POWER. PUMPS WORKED BY CATTLE POWER. PUMPS WORKED BY HAND POWER.

TURBINE WATER WHEELS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal. 1mr79 alt. 2 1f

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52t 14de79

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents' Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

THE CHINESE MAIL. TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each. Hongkong, February 28, 1876.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE. In Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM, Leases of the Hongkong Chinese Mail. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEATING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction.

Sold by all Chemists in small bottles 1/- & 2/6 each.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

TESTIMONIAL. Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir, I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worms brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy. Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER, Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me; on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

4oc79 1w 31mo80

DUMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

Blang-blanc, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadent for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

31my79 1w 52t

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff) IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

9ap79 1w 28t 9sep80

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.]

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty

pagged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Kitter, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only literally valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial news and advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN, Chinese Mail Office.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Notices to Consignees.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Fleets Castle*, KIDDER, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed, at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. to-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 11th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, November 4, 1879. no11

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Suez* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879. no10

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALEXANDER YEATS, Canadian ship, Capt. J. W. Dunham.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain Haje.—Melchers & Co.

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Millard.—Vogel & Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barkentine, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Wielor & Co.

PAUL MARIE, French barque, Capt. F. Gallard.—Carlowitz & Co.

OSBERG, German barque, Captain S. S. Schmidt.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE," P. L. RHODE, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, November 8, 1879. no15

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "SUZ," J. D. EATON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 8, 1879. no15

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE First CONCERT of the Season will be given in ST. ANDREW'S HALL on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 9 p.m., in aid of the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Children of the British Soldiers who fell in the Zulu War. Tickets may be obtained from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Monday, the 7th inst.

W. WHEELER,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, November 8, 1879. no20

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 11th November, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

21 barrels Golden Gate Flour.

30 coils Russian Rope, from 2 to 2½ inch.

12 coils Russian Seizing Stuff, 12 and 15 thread.

4 coils Wire Rope, from 1½ to 4 inch.

2 casks Hubbuck's White Lead.

10 doz. Patent Tube Brushes, from 1½ to 3½ inch.

Lefebvre's Revolvers and Cartridges;

Pin Fire, Central Fire Revolvers and Cartridges.

Blue Serge, All-wool Habit Flannel

in patterns, Black Serge, Shirting Flannel,

Wool Mitts, Wool Scarves, Under-

shirts, Socks, Tweeds, Grey Meltons,

etc., etc.

200 pairs 7-lb. Green Blankets.

50 boxes Candles.

Windsor Soap, Razors, Sewing Cotton,

Magenta Dye, Brass Buttons, Tumblers,

Alc Glasses, Table Lamps, Hanging

Lamps, Lampwicks.

40 Alhambra Quilts.

2 cases 2-lb. tins Assorted Biscuits.

50 cases Old Tom.

Brandy, LL Whisky, Claret, Ginger

Wine.

50 assorted sizes Grindstones, from 12

to 18 inch.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1879. no11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8, *Douglas*, British steamer, 804, M. Young, Foonchow Nov. 5, Amy 6, and Swatow 7, General.—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Nov. 8, *Peng-chow-hai*, Chinese gunboat, from Foo-tow-chow.

Nov. 8, *Ta Lee*, German barque, 342, M. Haffman, Newchwang Oct. 29, Beans.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Nov. 8, *Oberon*, German barque, 379, Schmidt, Newchwang Oct. 28, Beans.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Nov. 8, *Kvik*, Norwegian barque, 417, Larsen, Newchwang Oct. 29, Beans.—CHINESE

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8, *Ningpo*, for Shanghai.

8, *Gualior*, for Europe, &c.

8, *Gustav*, for Iloilo.

8, *Beethoven*, for Falmouth.

8, *Diamante*, for Manila.

CLEARED.

Charite, for Chefoo.

Victory, for Bangkok.

Gesine Bruns, for Singapore.

Fernambuco, for Saigon.

Namoa, for Coast Ports.

Annie S. Hall, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, Reva, Vacquerel and Verchere, Messrs Playfair, Weiton, and Masuda, and 185 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Gualior*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mrs. Da Costa and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hickling, 2 infants and European servant, Mr. Kewler, Lieut. J. H. Greer, 45 Soldiers, 5 wives, and 4 infants; for Calcutta, Mr. B. R. Rustomjee; for Penang, Mrs. Allen and family; for Bombay, Mr. J. E. Sassoon and native servant; for Brindisi, Messrs W. L. Hunter, and A. H. Thornton.—From Shanghai: for Singapore, Mr. Lee Keng Keat and servant, Mr. A. Hickling; for Venice, Mr. W. S. Russell; for Southampton, Mrs. and Miss Bradfield.—From Yokohama: for Southampton, Mr. J. C. Legg.

CARGO.

Per British barque *Kirkland*, sailed 6th November, for Hamburg:—6,000 cases Cassia Lignea, 200 cases Cinnamon, and 218 pgs. Canes.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque *Ta Lee* reports: First part light S.W. winds; from Shanghai port N.E. gale.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports: Left Foonchow on Wednesday, Nov. 5th, Amy 6th, and Swatow 7th. From Foonchow to Amy experienced strong gale and heavy weather with rain occasionally. From Amy to Swatow strong breeze (N.E. and N.N.E.) with occasional rain showers. Leaving Swatow had moderate monsoon from Mendoza. Hence to port strong N.E. and N.N.E. winds and rainy weather. In Foonchow: S. S. Benedit and Europe. In Amy: S. S. Agamemnon, Braemar Castle, Hailong, Cheung Hock Kian, and H.M.S. Mosquito and Frolic. In Swatow: S. S. Hakon Adelsen and R. C. Fei-hoo. S. S. Bellona leaving Swatow at same time as *Douglas*.

CARGO.

Per British barque *Kirkland*, sailed 6th November, for Hamburg:—6,000 cases Cassia Lignea, 200 cases Cinnamon, and 218 pgs. Canes.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA.

Per *Venice* and *Suez*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 15th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio*, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Nov., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m.—Registry closes.

2.30 p.m.—Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, October 27, 1879. no12

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Asia* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria. The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left. Name. From.

May, 6, Alexander, Penarth

31, Newcastle, Antwerp

June, 12, Pampero, Antwerp

23, Joachim Christine, Cardiff

27, Pym, Antwerp

July, 3, Udine, Cardiff

8, Glenrosa, Antwerp

16, Aurorita, Hamburg

19, Comus, Glasgow

28, Belled Will, London

24, Primrose, Penarth

24, Primrose, Penarth

28, York Town, Penarth

28, John Nicholson, Cardiff

Aug., 9, Eliz. Rickmers, Penarth

12, Papa, Hamburg

14, Hesperus, Cardiff

16, Minnie Carvill, Cardiff

17, Coldstream, Antwerp

18, Glandinorwig, Antwerp

18, Bannau, Hamburg

Sept., 13, Hecla, Penarth

13, Carmelita & Ida, Cuxhaven

17, Livingston, Cuxhaven

20, Ducia, London

24, Glenfalloch, London

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Merionethshire, Gleniffer.

Glenorchy, Patroclus.

Sailing Vessels.

Langland, Sarah Scott.

Coroa, Palestine.

Crossfield, Boyne.

At Hamburg.

G. Broughton.

At Glasgow.

Romulus (s).

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Service 11, Evening 6.45. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m.; Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Ohalmers.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a.m. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Services in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 9 o'clock.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, November 11:—

Auction of British barque *Chocola*. Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr. G. R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

2 p.m.—Auction of Curios at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's Sales Rooms.

Goods per *Fleets Castle* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, November 12:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, November 15:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—*Venice* and *Suez* leave for Singapore, &c.

Mitsu Bishi Mail leaves for Yokohama via Kobe.

THURSDAY, November 20:—

9 p.m.—Choral Society in St. Andrew's Hall.

WEDNESDAY, December 3:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Glagerrade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.05 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1879.

It would have been a standing slur on Hongkong had she allowed the illustrious Explorer who leaves her shore to-morrow to depart without receiving some expression of the deep sense we as a community entertain of the greatness of the achievement he has just accomplished. It seemed at first that it was quite possible this might happen. A committee was not appointed till some time later than that at which they might have been at work, and, as in the case of General Grant, a *fiasco* seemed imminent, and people had vision of a Nordenfild Ball or Garden Party by the time the *Vega* was well on her way to Singapore. But these gloomy views have happily been dispelled, and the real result of the Committee's labour has been one of the most successful public movements of the kind which could have been instituted at a short notice and brought to perfection in almost as short a time. No doubt, this was greatly due to the energy of the Committee to whom was devoted the pleasant task of preparing the address and arranging so that those who were desirous of signing it might have a convenient opportunity of doing so. But the thoroughly public nature of the movement, it being from its very nature distinctively pronounced as a

In this instance doubtless means Persia, though the geographer *Su* makes it *Ju* (Judea), there is a cleft in a terrace near the palace, formed of a balance which contained twelve metallic balls, one of which fell every hour on a bell, and thus struck the hours correctly. It is not improbable that this instrument is identical with the celebrated one which the King of Persia sent in the year 807 to Charlemagne." Mr Phillips in a recent number of the *China Review* comes to the conclusion that Fuh-lin is, or was, Constantinople.

The Roman beggars chiefly haunted the bridges, probably on account of the confusion of pedestrians at such points. The beggars' bridge at Peking is one of the sights of the Chinese metropolis.

The Emperor of China occasionally presents the degree of Provincial Graduate to the sons of deceased statesmen, e.g. to the son of 戚林, just deceased, a whilom Minister of the Foreign Board. This same degree is occasionally given to licentiates in return for arms or money presented to the Government.

Those who take an interest in the landed property law of China, a subject which has been touched upon more than once in these Notes, will do well to refer to an interesting article by Mr Meadows in the *Chinese Repository* for November 1849.

To beat the devil's tattoo with the feet is called in Canton *ngan' k'uk*, or *'k'ai k'uk*, *lai ngan' ch'uk*.

It appears that in Rome sulphur matches were hawked about by the broken-glass mendicants. These matches were called *sulphurata*, and were probably much the same as the coarse native sulphur matches still used at Peking, (取燈兒), and which are ignited by friction.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO PROFESSOR NORDENSKIÖLD.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN THE CITY HALL THIS AFTERNOON.

Professor NordenSKIÖLD, the Commander of the Swedish Exploring Expedition, was this afternoon presented with an address from the citizens of Hongkong, signed by nearly 600 of the leading inhabitants. The ceremony took place in St. Andrew's Hall, in the City Hall buildings. The entrance from the outside doorway to door of the hall where the presentation was made, was lined on both sides with beautiful rows of plants in pots, and the foot-way was covered with red cloth. About half-past two those who desired to have an opportunity of signing the address, better late than never, began to muster at the hall, where spare lists were on hand, and soon the place was comfortably filled, a considerable number of ladies being present. The Committee met the illustrious Voyagers at the outside door, and the Professor being conducted to the dais by the Hon. W. Keswick, and Mr Hayler, the Captain by Mr Coughtrie and Mr Hoppius, and another of the officers who also attended, by other members of the Committee, they were received, as they passed to the further end of the hall where the address was to be read, with three hearty cheers given very enthusiastically by some five hundred voices. There were on the platform with the Professor and party, Right Rev. Bishop Bardon, Chief Justice Sir John Smale, Major-General Donovan, Hon. H. W. Marsh (Colonial Secretary), T. C. Hayler, Esq., Q.C., Hon. W. Keswick, J. B. Coughtrie, Esq., and the other members of the Committee. The proceedings commenced by a short address from Mr Keswick.

Mr KESWICK said: Professor NordenSKIÖLD, your visit to Hongkong was unexpected, but it was a sincere pleasure to this Colony when your arrival was announced. Your unexpected visit and the shortness of your stay have not enabled the community to show to the full extent that appreciation of the great work you have accomplished that they could have desired to show. (Applause.) The appreciation however is universally felt and it is as sincere as it is universal. The navigation of the sea you have successfully accomplished now opens up a new road from the Pacific to Europe which is hoped and believed will have a most beneficial effect on the future. There was not time to prepare the memorial which it was intended to present you with, but an address has been signed bearing upwards of 420 signatures, which I now have the pleasure to call upon the Honorary Secretary to read.

Mr COUGHTRIE then read the address as follows:—

To Professor ANDER ERIC NORDENSKIÖLD, Ph.D., &c., &c.

WE, the Undersigned Residents of Hongkong, have assembled here to-day to offer to you and to your gallant comrades of the *Vega* our most cordial welcome. Ever in the forefront as England herself has been in scientific naval adventure and Arctic exploration, the expedition conducted by you has inevitably been to her a subject of the deepest and most wide-spread interest. It is fitting therefore that we, who occupy this her furthest outpost in the Eastern Seas, should be the first to offer on her soil, and on her and our own behalf, the congratulatory homage due to a task accomplished and a victory won in the twin names of Science and Commerce.

Heretofore brave and skilled navigators of many nations have sought to achieve the great object you have conquered. The perils you have triumphed over, and the obstacles you have overcome had up to to-day rendered all such expeditions abortive. The greater therefore is the honour which has been reserved for Sweden and her sons to have pointed the way through the North East Passage, and to have brought a hitherto trackless sea within the compass of civilization.

The salves of the guns of the *Vega*, when, after 294 days lying in ice, she saluted the East Cape of Asia, as she sailed, the pioneer of future fleets from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean, will not cease to echo so long as the history of brave deeds is written; and henceforth your name and those of the men who accompanied you must be borne in the very front rank of those great sailors who have shed lustre on the annals of maritime exploration.

How great, outside its vast scientific importance, will be the worth of your discovery who can predict! Ships in the future going either from the East or West, will be able to reach every summer the mouth of the great river Lena, and thence bear to the markets of the world products of the richest Provinces of Siberia. The practical results your expedition has thus most probably opened up, it is not easy to over-estimate.

In conclusion, we heartily wish yourself, Captain PALANDER, Lieut. BRUSEWITZ, Lieut. BOVE, Lieut. HOVGAARD, Lieut. NORDQVIST, Doctors KJELLMAN, STUBBERG, and ALMQUIST, a prosperous and pleasant voyage to that country and those homes which your and their heroic exploit has crowned with one more peaceful trophy. We on our part trust soon to forward you some appropriate token to serve as a remembrance of your visit to Hongkong, and of our appreciation of a great work done.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Yours obediently,

[Here follow signatures.]

Professor NORDENSKIÖLD, in reply, spoke as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to express my sincerest thanks for the kind and flattering address just presented to me, Capt. Palander, and the officers of the *Vega* on the occasion of her safe arrival at Hongkong.

The manner in which this enterprise has been appreciated in the first English Colony where the *Vega* dropped her anchor, will be one of the most agreeable remembrances of our long voyage.

More than that, I regard it also as a certain proof that the English nation, who has always done so much for the explorations in the Arctic sea, will not desist from continuing to send out new expeditions until all the Arctic problems are completely solved. As a Swede I hope that this will not be the last time that our countries meet on the arena of the icy regions.

Arctic expeditions have a special claim to the intense interest with which they are embraced in your country, for it is a fact that the first attempt of England to become an ocean-faring nation consisted of equipping several ships for a voyage from Thames to the far Oathay by way of Northern Siberia. It is more than 350 years ago when these ships left England amidst great festive and in the presence of the Council and the full Court of Queen Elizabeth. Every one was so sure of the success that the vessels, for the first time in England, were protected with plates of lead against sea worms of the tropical sea.

It is true, these ships did not get much further than to the North-Cape and the White Sea and that the gallant commander Sir Hugh Willoughby and most of the crew died of scurvy, but this first North-east voyage gave rise to the immense trade between England and Russia, which never was interrupted before the Crimean war and which I hope will yet develop and extend itself to Siberia without a second discharge from the clouds on the political horizon.

I must repeat it once more that this unsuccessful attempt to find the North-east passage was the very first germ of the seagoing merchant fleet in England.

The meeting of this day is also in another respect of the greatest interest to me. I am here surrounded by eminent merchants of different nations and the interest they feel in our undertaking seems to me clearly to indicate that the newly-opened way will soon be employed for commercial purposes.

I am quite convinced that, as the first North-east voyage, 350 years ago, opened the trade between Western Russia and England, so will this voyage open the trade between the borders of the Pacific and Siberia, a part of our globe, the importance of which and natural resources are yet only appreciated by a very limited number of practical men.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—To-morrow morning the *Vega* will leave Hongkong. We will carry with us the most pleasant remembrances of the few days we have enjoyed your hospitality. I beg to thank you once more and to accept my best wishes for the prosperity of the Colony of Hongkong and its residents.

A large number of those in the Hall were then presented to Professor NordenSKIÖLD, and the gathering, which was a most harmonious and enthusiastic one, began to disperse. Before doing so, however, three hearty cheers were given, at the call of Sir John Smale, for Professor NordenSKIÖLD, and three followed for "the Captain and other officers," and lastly for the "Gallant crew."

Each of the officers received from the Committee a copy of the Address presented to their eminent leader as a reminiscence of the event.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.) Friday, Nov. 7th.

CASE OF FALSE EVIDENCE.
Mak Aun, 39, a watchman, and Lum Aehong, 26, a stone cutter, were charged by one Lau Ahui, with the larceny of a box containing a quantity of pipes and other articles used in smoking opium, worth about \$3.

both by sight, but had never had any business transactions with them.
Li Ang, a stone cutter, said he was on a visit to the last witness when he was asked to look after the house for half an hour. About 1 o'clock the two defendants came to the house and asked for complainant. They were informed he was out, and told they must take this box in payment of a debt due by complainant; when Lau Ahui returned a report was made of the matter, and defendants were arrested. The box had not been opened.

The first defendant stated that he was a rent collector for Mr Granville Sharp who owned the property. Complainant owed \$24 rent. Complainant promised to pay during the day, but when he went to get the money he found everything removed except the box in question, which he took to his own house. The second defendant is a friend of his and gave him the information that complainant was absconding.

The second defendant stated that he saw the complainant removing his things and gave that information to Mak Aun. He took no active part in removing the box.

Complainant on being recalled said he did not owe any rent. The first defendant was not the rent collector and never asked him for the rent.
Cheung Kwai, called by first defendant, said he was present when complainant was asked for the rent, about 9 o'clock on the 4th inst. Complainant denied all indebtedness.

A letter was received by His Worship from Mr Granville Sharp, who was prevented by sickness from attending the Court, to the effect that the first defendant was a watchman employed by him for the double purpose of keeping order and enforcing cleanliness amongst the tenants of his property at Shek Tong Tsui; and also to prevent any who may be in arrears with their rent absconding and removing their belongings. He described the man as being very respectable and was satisfied that the intention of the whole matter was to do right.

His Worship discharged the two defendants and fined complainant in the sum of \$10 for giving false evidence, in default of payment four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

LARCENY OF A RIFLE AND LAMP.

Chan Akwai was charged with others not in custody, with the theft of a rifle and lamp the property of the Government.
On the morning of the 17th ult. an Indian Constable on duty at Kowloon laid his rifle and lamp on the ground for a minute or two. Four men came suddenly upon him, snatched up the rifle and lamp and ran to a village. Prisoner was afterwards found trying to sell the rifle and was arrested.

Defendant was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULT AND LARCENY.

Ling Afo, a servant, was charged with assaulting his master, Mr J. M. Hanlon, and with stealing \$2.

Mr Hanlon's statement was that the defendant had only been in his employ for one month, and he believed him to have been a constant source of annoyance, as no less than four cooks had left during that time apparently through him. On the evening of the 6th inst., he discharged him and put his wages \$6, on the table. On returning a few minutes later \$4 still remained on the table, \$2 being missing. He denied all knowledge of the money and was paid his full wages. Prisoner then asked for his Register, but before witness' wife could get it for him, he rushed to a table drawer and drew out some private papers. He took the register from the bundle and refused to give it up. That was afterwards got from him, and Mr Hanlon was about to write on it when prisoner said he did not want that. He broke three pens, upset an ink-bottle and struck complainant with the penholders. When the boy was arrested only \$6 were found on him.

Prisoner in his defence said Mrs Hanlon was present and could have seen if he took the money. When his master was going to write on his register he tried to prevent it. His master knocked him down, and he may have been struck accidentally with the penholder.

The case was remanded till Monday, defendant being admitted to bail in \$10.

DRUNK AND CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

Thomas Johnson, 24, a seaman, unemployed, was charged with being drunk and riotous in a boarding-house yesterday evening.

Defendant admitted the charge and was fined \$2, in default, to suffer seven days' imprisonment.

LARCENY.

Li Tung Mui, 29, a married woman, was convicted of larceny of a jacket from one of her lodgers, a seaman, unemployed, and was sent to gaol for twenty-one days with hard labour.

BREACH OF THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

Kwong Ashing, who was summoned on Wednesday last for omitting to build proper Water Closet accommodation to a house above Roison Road, again appeared, but as he had now complied with the Ordinance, the case was dismissed.

Japan.

(Gazette, Oct. 29.)

The examination of Fujita and his alleged accomplices for forgery commenced in the Tokyo police court yesterday, before judges Inuzuka and Iwai. No persons but those in charge of the prisoners or connected with the court are allowed to be present during the trial.

Godai, the president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, has arrived in Tokyo with a paper on the revision of the treaties, which he intends bringing before the notice of the Government.

A resident of Yamashiki has applied for permission to establish a woollen manufactory. How he intends to keep it going, should it be constructed, is not made public.

Yesterday two hundred and seven policemen were decorated with the order of merit for having distinguished themselves during the Kagojima insurrection in 1877.
As the Duke of Genoa is expected to arrive in the course of a few days, preparations are being made at the Embarcadero for his reception. A man-of-war will proceed to Cape Idzu for the purpose of escorting the *Victor Pisani* into harbour.
The *Akado Shinshu* states that 9,000 copper tokens are minted daily at Osaka, 6,000 being two sen and 3,000 one sen pieces.

GERMANY, RUSSIA AND CHINA.

(Shanghai Mercury)

The relations of Germany and Russia are just now exciting great interest, and are in a measure alarming; a bitter enmity exists between the peoples of the two empires, and a serious rupture is evidently pending between the governments. Germany has made an alliance with Austria, and we also hear that Germany is to raise a new loan. With these facts before us, the threat of a Berlin military journal, hurled in the face of the Russian official journal, that Germany would make an alliance with China, must be looked at in a more serious light than one would be disposed to do at the first thought of a Russian and a German alliance. But the question as to how a proposal for an offensive alliance against Russia, with the Amoor for the line of attack, and capture of her ports on the eastern shore of Siberia by German and Chinese forces,—the question of how this will strike the Government of China is a very curious problem. The most probable solution would be that the Chinese would have nothing to do with the proposal; it is of no interest for China to quarrel with Russia on the northern frontier; if she did so, she might cripple Russia very severely if the latter had other foes harassing her at the same time, but the tribes of the Russian territory would of themselves be a match for the celestial invaders; China would have nothing to gain, and the risk of losing much. China might be willing enough to accept a subsidy from either Russia or Germany, and do nothing for it; for she has no army that could be placed in the field in case of an emergency, and her gubeats are not sufficient for the defence of her own coast; the "naval and military power of China" is more the speculation of home juralists than anything else. Germany might gain something by the possession of the ports of the eastern coast of Siberia, but it is hardly likely that in the event of a war with Germany and Russia that she would extend the war to these Eastern shores of the Russian domain, and the probability of China being brought into the European quarrel is very small indeed. The British Government would not doubt be glad to see Germany taking Russia in hand, and readily aid her; Great Britain would be an ally worth having; but China as the ally of Germany would be of little use, costly, and not to be depended on or trusted. The article which we published a few days ago from the *Economist* is worth studying, but the writer proceeds on erroneous foundations; he has too high an opinion of China's military power, and the greatest mistake he makes is the assumption that "if may be taken as certain that Germany could form an alliance with China if she desired it." The writer apparently is under the impression that Germany would have no more to do than to pay a good round sum of money to the Government of China, and that the latter would then furnish men for an invasion of Russian territory under the direction of German officers. Although China has had a long quarrel with Russia over the Kulda territory, that does not warrant the assumption that she would be willing to fight Russia on the fortified Amoor; and, moreover, the writer in the *Economist* cannot have any very intimate knowledge of the disposition of the Chinese, when he assumes that they could so easily be brought into other people's quarrels, from which they could, by following their own course, hold themselves "high and aloof," and would not be unfavourably affected whatever the result of a war between Germany and Russia might be. And there is another point which must not be left out of consideration, namely that the Kulda dispute is settled, and a treaty is made between Russia and China; the territory which China claimed and fought for, is to be given up to her. It is not known yet what the exact terms of the Russo-Chinese treaty are, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that Russia has obtained a guarantee from China which will put Germany a day behind the fair, if she asks the assistance of China in a war against Russia.

FREIGHTS TO THE FAR EAST.

The merchants who are opposed to the combination lately made between the ship-owners, for the maintenance of fixed rates of freight, have given a practical example of their intention to support independent owners. The *Consolation*, a steamer of about 1,600 tons capacity, has been guaranteed a full cargo at an average of 40s. all round. On the appearance of this vessel on the berth, the managers of Holt's Line issued the following notice:—
"All shippers who support Conference steamers only for China and Japan can send an average shipment of Manchester and Yorkshire goods per *Antenor* steamer, from Liverpool, on the 8th of October, at 30s. per ton reduction of printed rates."
Shippers per *Patricius*, sailing for Liverpool on the 29th September, to have the first refusal of an equal amount of tonnage per *Antenor*.
"London, Sept. 23, 1879."
As the *Consolation* is secured full through her brokers, Messrs. Robertson and Co., and Messrs. Killick, Martin, and Co., it is difficult to see how this action can have any other result than certain loss to themselves. It is, however, the first step in the opposition, which was inevitable, and will be watched with interest by all concerned. The *Times* prints the following letter from Messrs. Robertson and Co.:—
"5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, Sept. 23.
"Sir,—Referring to the circular of the China Steam Combination, and the explanatory letter of Messrs. John Swire and Son, which appeared in *The Times* of the 1st inst., we beg to hand for your information the accompanying "Notice to Shippers," distributed to our principal merchants to-day. Although no signature appears to this notice, from the steamers therein mentioned it evidently emanates from the above-mentioned gentlemen as agents for the Ocean Steamship Company. This announcement has been personally circulated to most of our China merchants hostile to the combination by the active and energetic representative of the P. and O. Company in this city. The immediate cause of this further announcement is the appearance of a small private steamer, loading for the China ports, on merchant's own account. The animus of the companies and parties forming the combination will be at once apparent by this attempt on their part to crush independent merchants and owners out of the trade by reducing the rate of freight to a lower scale than was current before the formation of the "ring"; and it remains to be shown by legal opinion how far these gentlemen lay themselves open to the charge of conspiracy by this proceeding."

THE BENEVOLENCE COMMITTEE OF THE SWATOW GUILD.

Mr Carl T. Kreyer writes to the *N.Y.O. Daily News* on 30th Oct. 1879.

Sir,—In a paragraph of your issue of the 27th inst., there is put forward the statement that on either side of the Opium Tax Office, in the French Concession, a tablet is exhibited, the Chinese characters of the one bearing the interpretation, "The Central Opium Leken Committee," and of the other "The Benevolence Committee of the Swatow Guild," and that from this "the clearest proof of the connection between that Guild and the Opium Leken establishment" can be ascertained.

In the cause of fairness, I beg that you will allow me to correct the hasty inference of your informant. This Benevolence Committee of the two hien districts, Chau-yang and Hwei-yuen, has, for many years past, made it its duty to furnish the indigent, sick, and otherwise unfortunate or infirm people of those districts, with means to leave Shanghai and return to their native homes, in the North-eastern part of the Kuangtung province. It will interest you to learn that, to further this really humane object, both Messrs Butterfield & Swire and the China Merchants' Company have agreed to carry at half fare, on their steamers, such unfortunate persons as are sent back to the port of Swatow at the expense of that Committee. That these applicants for relief are sometimes quite importunate and annoying is a well-known fact, and that, consequently, it would be difficult to induce private individuals from those districts to allow a Benevolence Office of this description to be attached to their homes or their family mansions can easily be understood. To save, therefore, the expense of renting a house specially for this purpose, the Benevolence Committee applied to the Opium Tax Office, in the vicinity of which there is a number of large Swatow hong, and received permission to hang out a signboard, to serve as a guide to those who have occasion to solicit aid. This is "the tablet" referred to in your paragraph, hanging on the left hand of the Opium Leken establishment's gate, for the removal of which there is no cause whatever, as it is clearly not the duty of the Chinese Government to discourage benevolence. There is really as little organized connection between the Opium Tax Office and the so-called "Benevolence Committee of the Swatow Guild" as between a certain foreign firm in Shanghai and the Chinese Relief Office, whose signboard has been hanging for some time past at the hong gate, with the signboard of the hong itself.

CHINESE FAMILY LIFE.

I am the daughter by a Chinese mother of a foreigner, who parted from my mother directly after I was born. I am now in my tenth year, and I have been off and on at school in various places, for three years. The greater part of my life I have spent away from my mother, chiefly with friends of hers, whose masters are mostly employed away from home, and who consequently do not object to an extra female in the house. I can speak the Mandarin language, the Shanghai language, and Cantonese, but my studies have been carried on entirely in the latter language. My mother has, at a great expense to herself—forty dollars a year—now placed me at a boarding school. She is very anxious to squeeze my feet, in order that I may have a chance of marrying a gentleman, but her master will not hear of such a thing. I have no idea what will become of me in the long run, but I hope to be married to some respectable half-breed, of whom there are numerous desirable matches employed as clerks in Shanghai and Hongkong. I can never be the wife of a Chinese as long as I have large feet. I and one other girl are the only two boarders in the school, and we both have large feet. The other boarder is a slave (*mai-tai*), who is being educated by a local magnate, and fed up for the marriage market. There are over 20 day scholars, ranging from four to seventeen years of age. All of them are carried on the backs of their nurses both to and from the school house. Every one of them has small feet, and a number of them are the daughters of Mandarins of rank and substance. They often make fun of me on account of the length of my eye-lashes, and call me a "barbarian sprout," but I don't care much, for I have feet to walk on, whilst these poor creatures are obliged to stagger along, besides occasionally suffering great pain. A great deal of "gravy" comes out of their feet, but as they wash them very carefully every day they do not smell badly. We rise at about half-past six and wash our faces, cleanse our mouths, and brush our hair. At about seven o'clock I go down to the school room and say over my lessons. At eight o'clock the day scholars come in, one by one, and we all say off our lessons (*shih-shih*); that is, we stand up with our backs to the teacher and repeat them off by heart. At about nine we are each of us taught our new tasks, which we go on repeating until between ten and eleven, each one of us howling at the top of our voices. At about eleven we have our breakfast, which consists of rice, with pork, fish, or greens. The teacher gets duck occasionally, but that is a luxury denied to me. After breakfast we go on studying and repeating in the same way until four o'clock when school is over. At about five we have dinner, which is just the same as breakfast. We never under any circumstances take any exercise, and we boarders never even cross the street; in fact, we are dogged even if we peep through the blinds. We all, except the teacher, go to bed at the second watch (9 p.m.), and between dinner and bed time I employ myself with saying over my lessons, for which I get good marks. The teacher does not go to bed till the fourth watch (1 a.m.), as she considers it her duty to sit up and watch for robbers until that time. She secures a fair amount of sleep, however, for she never lets up until about 3 a.m. The inmates of the establishment consist of the female owner of the house, together with four small-footed adult females, who live there and assist; then there is the teacher who is engaged by the owner; an old maid-of-all-work; two slave-girls belonging to the owner, and two slave girls belonging to the teacher. The upper storey consists of one room, about 10 feet square, and is occupied by me and the four adult females. I have a bed to myself, and they have two beds between the four; all the beds have mosquito curtains. The ground floor consists of the school room, a small kitchen, and small bathroom, and two other small apartments. All the other occupants of the house sleep below. The old maid-of-all-work (*shih-sham*), has one bed; the owner and the teacher sleep together in a second; and the four slaves sleep on the school table, or on the bamboo shelves. They have mosquito curtains rigged up for them there.

In the bath-room there is a small wooden pulpit, which is the only bath available for all of us. Of course, each of us washes herself, the old maids' duties not lying in this direction.

When we and the day-scholars are at our breakfast, and we boarders at dinner, two of the slave-girls wait upon us, and the whole four take their meals as soon as we have finished. The maid-of-all-work has no teeth, and eats by herself. I suppose she must belong to some religious order, as she invariably eats *maigre*. Her wages are \$1 a month and her food, and she informs us she has lived there as servant for three years. The teacher has taken great pains in educating one of her slaves, whom she bought for \$80 when she was very young. She is exceedingly well-educated, and has got as far as the Book of Ceremonies; in fact, her education is finished. A short time ago a Hongkong shopkeeper, a fat young man, 20 years of age, with his front teeth out, came in a chair to inspect her, as he was on the look out for a concubine. He sat in the yard with the owner, and the teacher addressed him from a distance. Tea and betel-nut were served, and the slave-girl was made to exhibit her arms, neck and feet. He bargained to take her for \$480, and deposited \$20 earnest-money; but, after a few days, his father sent word to say that he did not approve of the purchase, as he could not afford so much, and so the \$20 deposit was forfeited. This slave no longer studies with us; she confines herself to waiting upon the teacher, handing her towels, shoes, &c., at her toilet; pouring out her tea, filling her pipe and so on. The teacher takes off her own shoes, and bandages and washes her own feet. I never saw such small feet in my life; they are certainly not more than two inches long. The toes are all doubled up under the heel, and she walks on her instep. The most painful part of foot-squeezing is when the nails are rotting away, but as so on as they have gone, and there is no more "gravy," the pain is said to wear its iron gown. The slave tells me that the teacher has kept this school for eight years, before which time she lived with her husband, a man named Ow. For some reason or other, she fled from him, and I suppose lives at our school in secret. She has two brothers, who occasionally come to see her. One, the elder, lives at her native village, and the younger is studying the barbarian language at Hongkong. The marriageable slave is exceedingly clever, and can both read and write her own letters. It is very general in this part of China for women to be educated. The slaves do not call me or the other scholars simply by our name; they add the word *Ku*, "miss," to our ordinary names, whereas we address them by their private names, alone. The teacher is the only one who calls me by name. Her slaves call her *shih-sham*, "mistress." The maid-of-all-work is the first to rise in the morning. We call her sister Van. The term we use for boarders is *ch'ut p'io*, apparently because we bring our own bedding with us. The other boarder, whom I have already mentioned, belongs to the family called, "Leyelling Wong," because her father killed a man by mistake some years ago. They are very rich, and are breeding up this slave to be the concubine of one of their sons. The day-scholars pay six dollars a year, besides presents (a minimum of three mace each time), on the 5th of the 5th moon, the 15th of the 8th moon, the winter festival, and the new year. I buy my own books, penicils, ink-stands, water-pots (for the ink), &c., &c. Whenever we are sick, the owner, who is a bit of a doctor, cures us. At present, I am on a holiday, on account of sore eyes, which she can't cure. The sick ones always lie in bed until they are well. All our clothes are washed by the maid-of-all-work, who is an indefatigable person. When the day-scholars go, at four p.m., we all wash our feet a second time, and then have dinner. I always call the teacher *shih-sham*, and so do all the scholars, except her own slaves. She has a very bad temper, and is always beating us on the knees with a piece of bamboo. She has a particular objection to our peeping out of the blinds into the street. There are often rows in the street, and we get dreadfully frightened at the yell. Once two fellows burst in; but a third soothed us, and, jotted them, saying: "Never mind, m'am, they are only a fighting."—*Shanghai Courier*.

Quotations, November 8.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$557½
" Old " cash, 530
" New Benares, cash, 507½
" Old " cash, —
" New Malwa, credit, 715 & 720
" Allowance Teels, —
" Old Malwa, credit, 735 & 770
" Allowance Teels, —

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/9½
" Demand, ... 3/9½
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/10½
" 4 months' sight, ... 3/10½ & 2
Credits, 4 " ... 3/10½ & 2
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/10½
India, Wire, ... 223
" demand, ... 223½
Shanghai, demand, ... 73
" 80 days' sight, ... 74
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine ... 27.30
Sovereigns, ... 5.83

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 58½ prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,350, sales.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,325, sales.
North China Ins. Co., \$1,135, buyers.
Yantai Ins. Assoc., \$1,725, buyers.
Chinese Insurance Co., \$300, sales.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$800, sales.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$205, buyers.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 14½ prem.
H.K. & C. S.-boat Co., \$11 prem. sales.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$11
China Coast St. Nav. Co., \$13.35
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66, sales.
China Sugar Refining Co., \$156.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, November 8.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.100
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.053
Do. 4 P.M. ... —
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 67
Do. 1 P.M. ... 68
Do. 4 P.M. ... 68
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 65
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 65
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 65
Do. Maximum ... 68
Do. Minimum every night 67

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marling-pike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to *Editor, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. III.

Cutter.
No. 1.—H. Hio-Hio-Hio. C.
2.—A. Abihu. U.
3.—W. Wight. T.
4.—S. Slight. T.
5.—E. Edge. E.
6.—R. Roarer. R.

A correct answer has been received from "Taeping."

IV.

The first is the badge of the second,

A virtue, if upwards you're beckoned,

Will prove better friend of the two.

I tried to cheat a bishop once, and found

out my mistake,—

When, filthy lucre's in the case, they're

always wide awake.

A most unpleasant word, yet often found

Raised in large characters above the ground.

Rose red and lily white, and sometimes

beaked

With both, thy many-colored charms are

decked.

Sign of activity in man or creature;

Monotony we call thy leading feature.

A Spanish dish with garlic reeking

Surely not one of gourmet's seeking!

Stands for a service brave and great

And closely linked with England's state.

YONICK.

LETTER FROM SCOTLAND.

(From An Occasional Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, Sept. 25.

In writing the first of occasional letters from Scotland, perhaps an appropriate beginning may be to refer to a local question which often crops up in conversation now, that being—who is to open our new infirmary? It is about ready for opening, and "time till!" It was commenced some 10 or 12 years ago, and is now a huge block of buildings or rather six semi-isolated buildings situated on the north side of the West Meadows. It lies next I say on the right side of the "Middle Walk," whilst the "University extension" buildings, now also rapidly rearing their well-proportioned form, are on the left. A novel mode has been adopted for the furnishing of wards, or rather for raising the sinews of war for that purpose—one or two wards were furnished at the sole expense of different private individuals. These were opened for certain days for exhibition; and thereafter it was announced that the directors would be glad to set apart wards for the like purpose. The domestic servants of the town set to work and raised funds for a ward. Their example was speedily followed by other bodies; and now several trades and professions have each an individual infirmary at least one ward. These different contributing bodies are to have their names inscribed in some prominent part of the interior of the building. The Free Masons are raising funds and expect that a ward furnished with their mite will to all ages bear the name of the "Free Masons Ward." I for one take leave to doubt whether the directors will, when the time comes, consent to any such nomenclature—the present personal assurance of one of them notwithstanding. The publicans in town have already contributed the sum necessary for a ward. Some people do say that a ward will be allocated for them, or rather for ladies and gentlemen suffering from diseases that flow from a too liberal support of the subscribing profession; but I don't believe it. At all events it is expected that the infirmary will be ready for the opening ceremony in a month or two; and the only remaining question—who is to open it? Of course there was at first a hope that the noblest lady in the land would consent to be present; but a negative reply has been received to a request to that effect. Nor will the Prince of Wales come to it. That was scarcely to be expected perhaps, for His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the building and got hissed for his pains. Unfortunately the Mordaunt case had been tried just before that time and when passing through Edinburgh, though the Princess of Wales was heartily received with cheers, her royal husband was hailed with quite another greeting. That action of the mob was said to result in a resolve that the Prince would have no more of Edinburgh. He has kept to his word pretty well as yet, for he has stopped in this town only as long as get his food. Owing to family reasons, our tutelary deities, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, will no doubt be unable to undertake the exertion. Meanwhile the ladies ask, who will open it? A gentleman whose composition somewhat partakes of the quality of a wasp suggested lately that Mr Gladstone should open one of the divisions, whilst the Duke of Buccleuch, the father of his political opponent, should open the other! If the lamb and the lion were thus to be brought together, with their respective "followings," I would venture the suggestion that it might be prudent to delay the encounter until the institution is in matured working order, or at least until the surgical division is open for patients with compound fractures.

The manner in which these subscriptions have been got up in these dull times, is to me surprising. For there is no mistaking the dullness of trade in these days. A painful evidence of it is the appearance of many a respectable looking fellow, who accosts one on the street, first asks "a word" with him and then chatters it with a request for copper. In Glasgow things are far worse: the magistrates have started work-stations for the benefit of the unemployed; public processions are becoming the order of the day, and emigration schemes are being taken advantage of. In this connection one might talk of the weather, but that is an unsafe topic just now. I was warned against it by a man I met the other day—"Confound the weather," he said; "there's no such thing now-a-days. Certainly it has been absurdly bad and abnormally varied in different districts of the country, but one cheering feature is that for a fortnight up till the last two days, we had a stretch of dry weather which for some time has been unparalleled in this quarter. You will see that a number of our gurgies have been at pains to lay the present state of the weather and everything else that is or has been bad at the door of what they themselves attribute as the causes or reasons thereof, and to pray for amendment. I fancy that even the Royal Commission won't agree as to the causes of the depression; let us hope a revival will commence before their report assumes being."

Some who read this may have in other days enjoyed themselves on the "briny deep" in the Firth of Clyde or Forth. They will be pleased to learn that the latter has this year been more than ever opened up for excursionists. No doubt the weather has been much against such a consummation; but that seemed during fine days to make the competition only the more healthy and lively. Steamers, more numerous than hitherto, have been plying from Leith to different "coigns of vantage"—Portobello and the Boss Rock, Inchkeith and Inchcolm, Aberdeen, Burntisland and the Fife "ports," Queensferry and Stirling. At Inchkeith is now to be seen the nucleus of the much-spooken "Fortifications of the Forth," a pretty heavy earth-work on which are to be several heavy guns, which with a battery at Kingsburgh will command the fairway. A number of freemasons recently made one or two "finds" of corner-stones or other stones bearing marks by which they set great store. They continued their researches in the hope of finding some stone containing coins or other "treasure trove," but I have not heard of such being "landed." At Queensferry and Inchgarvie is, apart from landscape and seascapes, the chief "lion" of the Forth. I refer to the first signs of the Forth Railway Bridge, which will I fancy, for the next decade, be the wonder of the Forth. I was up the other day and sailed past the first pier, which is now raising its head for the support of the central, and only, pillar which there will be all the way across the Forth. A beautiful afternoon it was. The steamer was filled with passengers, a band was on board, and so was a supply of light refreshments; and on the return sail the young folks had a dance in the saloon. Many of our American visitors avail themselves of these trips, and in a few years I should not wonder if the "Forth steamer sallies" become an institution of a visit to Auld Reekie.

There is much temptation just now to speak of the political "situation." Especially is one tempted to refer to the coming contest for this county between its present member, the Earl of Dalkeith, and Mr Gladstone. Both parties are hard at work in a quiet way, and of course both profess a certainty of ultimate victory. Much variety of opinion exists and much money and many new hats are at stake. "The People's Will" has promised to be here in the end of November; and a truce to the question till then, at least. Rather let us think of the Zulus, not politically, but only as friendly Zulus. In London the other day I looked in upon Farnley's Friendly Zulus. Handsome enough fellows they are and "friendly" to an immense extent. There was just rather too much sign of affection during their leisure moments. The Zulus, in my estimation were not so much to blame as certain ladies, no doubt than prudence, who possessed of more paint than prudence, who fanned their dark brethren, and ogled at and squeezed the Zulus and their feathers till any regard for the proprieties seemed left entirely with the spectators. The war-dance was rather interesting; but the representation of Zulus smoking was an insult to the pipe of peace. For the sake of civilized smokers, I am proud to say the Zulus do not smoke tobacco. His "smoke" is a disgusting performance. Edinburgh has not been left behind in the race for enlightenment by the exhibition of savages. We had a *troupe* of them on show in a shop in Nicolson Street. A friend and myself paid them a visit one night and were satisfied that they were not Zulus but that they were Africans. That was a pretty open secret; but it was all we had to decide. These poor fellows were afterwards taken across to Kirkcaldy, and there they were deserted by their "manager" or employer, who appropriated the drawings and fed. The deserted darkies who could understand only a few words of English, were quite disconsolate. They were provided for by some of the benevolent, and the proceeds of a concert, augmented by private contributions, were applied towards conveying them to London.

Let me finish this brief prologue by saying for the edification of any Edinburgh man who reads it that now we have got the Princess Street improvements completed. The street has been considerably widened, and in a few years we shall have a fine avenue on the south side of it. The cabs have been banished from the old streets and have to wait for hires in Hanover and the other cross streets. Cabby is much disgusted at the change, and says the winter winds from the Forth will kill all the horses. Street preaching has been pretty nearly abolished there too. The other month the Arcade was started, as a restaurant, coffee and ice only, to the music of a band. But the last item brought forth an enemy. The proprietor of an adjoining hotel, or else his customers, could not stand the din, and so he applied to the Court and the band also was banished. The result is that the coffee tables will be lifted further west, and the Arcade will again be on the non-paying list.

This celebrated Athole brose is composed of equal quantities of whisky, dripped honey, and thick cream thoroughly mixed together. The above mixture used to be given gratis by the landlord of the Athole Arms Hotel, when his guests were seated in the carriage, to help them on their journey. It is served in wine glasses.

THE JEANETTE EXPEDITION.

The following is the correspondence referred to elsewhere:—

The schooner *Fanny A. Hyde*, accompanying the *Jeanette* with coal and stores to Behring Strait, returned here last night, with dates from the *Jeanette* in St. Lawrence Bay, August 20th. The Captain reports that the *Jeanette* towed him out seven or eight miles, as there was no wind. They then parted company, the *Jeanette* for the Arctic sea and the *Hyde* for this port. The last words to and from the *Jeanette* were naturally a wish for the success of the explorers, and to Captain Jespersen's expression of hope that they would meet again, Captain De Long replied: "I hope so; I have no doubt of it whatever." The Captain of the *Hyde* said, "They are all pretty confident of success."

A Chinaman who had been very sick was allowed to return from St. Michaels. The rest of the crew were well and in good spirits. Two days after parting with the *Jeanette* the *Hyde* came up with the whaler *Catherine M. Ward*, of New London, becalmed near Point Champlain. Her Captain's opinion was that the *Jeanette* was going into the Arctic Seas at a seasonable time. The fact that the *Jeanette*, though heavily loaded, had reached St. Michaels six days ahead of the schooner, though the latter was expected to beat her, was very satisfactory to those here anxious for the *Jeanette*'s success.

The correspondent on the *Jeanette* telegraphs: Arctic steamer *Jeanette*, St. Lawrence Bay, Behring Strait, August 29th, 1879.

To James Gordon Bennett, New York Herald.—*Jeanette* arrived, August 26th, at St. Lawrence Bay, Behring Strait. All well. Native report that Nordenfjöld passed the strait, bound south, three months ago. A Schoutchi chief says he saw and boarded at steamer last winter, frozen in, at Kolinitchin Bay, Arctic coast of Eastern Siberia. Says that the vessel was Swiss (?) that her Captain was an old man, with white beard who could not speak English; that two officers on board spoke English; that a Russian officer named Hordich (? Hordich) spoke to him in his native Schoutchi, quite fluently; that officers said they were going home; that the ship was not a trader; that the officers and crew numbered twenty-five, and had no fur clothes, and that when they came on deck in the winter they shivered with cold; that the ship was a steamer like the *Jeanette*, but smaller; that three months ago she came around through Behring Strait, and anchored for a day off this harbor; and that he (the Chief) boarded her again here, and is certain she is the same ship he saw during the winter frozen in at Kolinitchin Bay; that after leaving here she went back to the Liomed Islands, in the narrows of the Strait, for half a day, and then passed southward along the Kamechka coast, going home, as the officers told him. All this was told the Captain, in my presence, by the Schoutchi Chief, who speaks English pretty well and understands charts very thoroughly. I asked him how he went from St. Lawrence Bay to where the ship was frozen in last winter at Kolinitchin Bay? He pointed out a route on the chart along the coast line, and showed four days travel by stages marked by native villages. I asked him why he did not make a straight line from bay to bay, and he said, "No, too long," meaning there were no intermediate stopping places by that line.

Captain De Long questioned the Chief closely and frequently, to discover some flaw in his story, but it was told without material change each time. It is, therefore, highly probable that Professor Nordenfjöld has got out as reported, and being short of coal, did not reach a Japan or Russian port before the *Jeanette* left San Francisco. His cable telegraph from Yokohama or Vladivostok via China, Singapore and Aden.

The *Jeanette* leaves here this morning for the Arctic Sea, and will go direct to Cape Serdze Kamen, 67° N. 172° W., to find out from natives more particulars regarding Nordenfjöld, and the ship that was frozen in Kolinitchin Bay. If the story there learned corresponds with that told here, it will be fair to assume that Nordenfjöld is gone out. If not, we go to Kolinitchin Bay, and learn more about the ship that lay there during last winter. If released from search after Nordenfjöld, we will probably go to Wrangel Land direct.

The voyage from Ounaslaska to this place was made via St. Michaels, Alaska. Reached St. Michaels on the 12th, six days' run. Waited there for supply schooner, which arrived the 18th, with coal and extra provisions. Took on board dogs, furs, and supplies, except some surplus furs, and left for this place on the 21st, ordering the schooner to follow with balance of coal, and in order to take back the latest news concerning Nordenfjöld and the *Jeanette* to; arrived here, after encountering a gale and heavy sea, on the 25th; schooner arrived here yesterday; took on board a deck-load of surplus coal to-day, and are ready to go north at once. Were very generously treated at St. Michaels by agents of the Alaska Commercial Company and Western Fur and Trading Company, particularly the first-named; officers and men are enjoying perfect health; weather very fine and warm; no ice here, except old land ice of last winter clinging to the shore line. Prospects of open water in the Arctic; scientific work progressing well—geology, botany, natural history, ethnology, regular hourly meteorological observations, soundings, dredgings, sketching, photography—all highly interesting. Hope to collect very satisfactory mass of information regarding this little-explored region. Two natives from St. Michaels accompany us as dog drivers. We have forty dogs on board. Arrive chert with artillery accompaniment nothing to the music we have.

Warm regards to all. Our fur clothing served out, but not needed yet, as temperature is yet above 35° even at night.

COULINA.

—He was a worthy pastor,
Who saw with grief and care,
His congregation go to sleep,
Or—when worse—elsewhere.
He pondered long and deeply,
That wise and pious man,
And at last hit on a simple
And most effectual plan.
Next Sunday, of his sermon
The text when he had said,
He said down the pulpit stairs
And stood upon his head.
By thousands flocked the people
That preacher great to hear,
And the trustees raised his salary
To seven thousand a year.

A CHINESE FETE IN CALIFORNIA.

The *Alta* gives the following account of the celebration by the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco of his third decade birthday. The report is headed, as we would expect with several heavy black lines which read:—"An Oriental fete, the Chinese Consul-General celebrates his third decade birthday—a scene of magnificence and generous hospitality." The article itself is as follows:—

During the past three days the Chinese Consul-General of California, Chen Shu Tang, has been celebrating one of the most important festivals in his life. It is the third decade birthday. Of the Mandarin class and wearing the red button, it is the immemorial custom of his *Cult* on each successive ten years after their twenty-first year of age to have a grand birthday celebration. It lasts three days, on the two first of which the celebrant receives calls of congratulation, and on the last he gives a grand party, concluding with a dinner, to those who have paid their respects to him. It is a point in high Chinese Etiquette not to invite any one previously to the party, but as friend after friend calls on the first day of the anniversary and, after the expression of good wishes, is about to leave, it is suggested to him that the feast is going to be held and it is proper for him to attend it. As a learned Chinese remarked, "Should I invite any one to attend my birthday celebration without their having previously offered me their respects, it would look as though I was doing so at the highest of egotism, and was bidding for friendly remembrances that were not felt for me." The culmination of Chen Shu Tang's Fete occurred in the Wio Tse Ping Theatre, on Jackson Street, yesterday. It began at noon and lasted until midnight. The walls of the theatre were handsomely decorated with scrolls of red satin inscribed with golden letters, embroidered pictures on silk, and many colored screens and hangings. From the ceiling hung various colored lanterns, baskets of real and artificial flowers, interspersed with gold jets. Near the inner entrance of the theatre was a dais, on which a large centre-table covered with numerous fancy objects in bronze and porcelain, and small fancy screens, all of which were presents to the giver of the entertainment. Over these, against the wall, was a very large red satin scroll, on which was a Chinese embroidery picture of a Chinese celebrity whose years had been as long as Methuselah's, and whose children had been as many as those of Augustus the Strong, and whose wealth had been scarcely less than that of Croesus. A paragon of a Queen of Beauty was doing him homage. This gift to Chen Shu Tang had been presented by forty of his intimate friends, and was symbolic of their wishes for his future. On this dais he sat during the whole of his fete, receiving and successively briefly entertaining the guests as they arrived. Upon the floor of the theatre, which had been formed by building over the orchestra and parquette, were arranged fifty elegantly carved black tables, to each of which were eight chairs, covered with red housings. Immediately in front of the stage were rows of chairs covered with red satin trimmed with gold, to which the more distinguished guests were invited. In front of the gallery was a large gauze screen extending around the circle, behind which were accommodated over a hundred of the elite of Chinese female society, hidden from the gaze of the promiscuous, but fully able to witness all that was going on. They were arrayed in all the colors of the rainbow. The variety and gaudy effect of the head dressings were marvellous. Amid this circle of the resplendent and small footed, a host of children were playing in a solemnly ludicrous manner. A theatrical performance lasted from the beginning to the end of the fete, and the sweet sounds of the tom-tom, one-stringed fiddle, and cymbal, lent an inspiring charm to the scene. Light lunch was served all day, by a host of attendants, and at half-past six o'clock a state dinner of forty courses was served. The guests included all the prominent Chinese of the city, numbering over four hundred, and, in addition, Admiral and Mrs. Calhoun, from Mare Island; J. O. Kennedy and wife, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. General Bidwell, of Ohio; Professor and Mrs. Pomeroy, of this city; Consul F. A. Bee, and a number of others. In Chinese circles the entertainment was voted to be one of the most magnificent ever given in this city. In front of the building the street was blocked all day with admiring Celestial throngs. The costumes of the actors, and nearly all the decorations, were imported from China. A friend of Chen Shu Tang estimated the cost of the entertainment at fully eight thousand dollars.

One hundred and fifty millions sterling and 300,000 lives were the costs of the Turkish War to Russia up to January, 1879. And all this awful waste and destruction of human life was carried on in the name of humanity, progress, civilization, and a special Christianity!

A FRIEND and neighbor has a son who is so quick at repartee that it is a little dangerous to cross swords with him. He was out riding with his father the other day, when, noting the name of a street, he asked if it was named for Mr B—, a well-known but not altogether popular citizen. "By no means," said the father, "it was named not for him, but for his father, who was very popular and very much esteemed." The boy said nothing; so his father, who thought he saw a chance to preach a little sermon, continued: "It's very apt to be so. A boy has a father whom everybody loves and respects for his good qualities and abilities, but in too many cases the boy don't amount to anything." Said the boy, after a pause: "Your father was very much esteemed, wasn't he, Sir?"—*Boston Transcript*.

The story to which I referred last week, according to the Prince of Wales with Mrs. Langtry, has not been confirmed, but, on the other hand, it has not been denied while the paper responsible for the statement reiterates it this week, and further asserts that the suit will be heard *in camera*. Whether events fulfil or refute the story, it cannot be denied that at present a certain air of veracity attaches to it, and that a very unpleasant sensation is the result. But it is easy to make allegations against a member of the Royal Family, which in the case of any one of less exalted rank would, if untrue, be promptly dealt with as they deserved.—*2nd*.

A TRIP INTO THIBET.

Soonm, 31st August.

To-day is the first time we have halted since leaving Pangl, four days ago. The air out here is lovely, and we are feeling quite different beings already. We are now well into the Buddhist country. There is a monastery and convent here, which we are going to see to-morrow, containing monks and nuns. It looks a very pretty and picturesque building in the distance. At Rang we saw a Buddhist and Hindoo temple combined. There was a great wheel like a drum, which contains a lot of prayers, and they can do off about a million at each turn. There was also a large figure of Buddha in one place, and one of Hoonseman alongside of him. At Jhang, a march further on, we saw another temple which was wholly Buddhist. This of course had a prayer-wheel also, and a lot of flags covered with Chinese characters, with two or three Lamas in attendance. After entering the temple we were turning to come back, but the man said we must go on round, as it was unlucky to turn back. We crossed over the Harang Pass, which we took two days in doing. It is like going up the side of a wall and going down the other when you get to the top. One of our party of the Forest Department rode on a half caste yak; they are a breed between the down country buffalo and the wild yak. We have not as yet got into the country of the yak proper, but hope to do so shortly. We are going to halt here for a day or two, to see if we can take place about the 1st or 2nd next month, at which all the people from the adjacent villages come pressed in their best clothes and with all their ornaments on, which will be rather a quaint and curious sight. The women about here are rather pretty, and as they all come to the fair dressed up in all their best it will make it very gay-looking. The shooting in this part is almost nil, as, with the exception of a few chikors, pigeons, and doves, there is no game at all. The road from Simla to Pangl is in a great many places very bad, and wants looking after. A man who had charge of one place where the road was constantly falling in between Gaora and Sarhan, said he had not had any pay or seen a road officer for six months, and yet he was expected to keep the road in repair and pay the coolies. He seemed a capital man, and certainly did the best he could, but thought it rather hard lines getting no pay. You can hardly call Chini or Pangl a glacial retreat. The snows on the heights look close, but are at least 15 or 20 miles off as the crow flies, and to get to them would be several days' march. Except in winter, there are no snows in either place. In fact, as far as we have already come, there has been no snow except in the far distance; though we had a nasty storm of rain on the top of the Harang Pass (which is 14,300 feet). We got very wet, but walked ourselves dry. The ladies out with us enjoy this sort of life immensely, and it is doing them all the good in the world. The scenery is magnificent and the air so clear you can see for miles and everything looks quite close. At Pithorah is a missionary of the name of Pagell (the g pronounced soft). We are quite looking forward to seeing him, as he is a great man in these parts, and is well known and respected all around. We are on our way to Shipki and Shalkar, and shall not be back at Simla until November.—*Pioneer*.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Bombay	4 k	Brit.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Y'ham & San F'elsoo	Mails, 12th
City of Tokio	5 h	Amer.	6075	Nov.	P. M. S. S. Co.	Manila	To-day
Diamante	5 h	Brit.	514	Nov.	Russell & Co.	Coast Ports	
Douglas	6 k	Brit.	864	Nov.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Holbow	Tug Plying
Fame	6 k	Brit.	117	Nov.	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Coast Ports	Sands' Slip
Me-li	6 k	Brit.	181	Nov.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Namoa	5 h	Brit.	862	Nov.	Kwok Acheong	Saigon	Coast Dock
Norna	5 h	Brit.	606	May	Molchere & Co.		To-day
Pernambuco	5 h	Brit.	643	Oct.	China Traders Insurance Co.		
Sea Gull	5 h	Amer.	45	Mar.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	15th, 3 p.m.
Suez	5 h	Brit.	2141	Nov.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	15th, 3 p.m.
Sunda	5 h	Brit.	1029	Nov.	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	
Wahl	5 h	Brit.	265	Oct.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Venice	5 h	Brit.	1271	Nov.			
Sailing Vessels							
Alexander Yeats	3 c	Canad.	1598	Sept.	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Alida	4 c	Ger.	350	Oct.	22 Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Alva	4 c	Port.	632	Aug.	31 Brandao & Co.	Bombay	
Annie S. Hall	4 c	Amer.	455	Oct.	23 Wieler & Co.	Haiphong	
Beethoven	2 k	Ger.	540	Nov.	2 Melchers & Co.	Falmouth	Cleared
Belle of Oregon	4 c	Amer.	1168	Oct.	29 Edward Schellhass & Co.	Portland	
Bonita	4 c	Ger.	344	Nov.	2 Carlowitz & Co.		
Brennero	3 c	Ital.	766	Nov.	16 Chinese		Cleared
Canton	2 c	Siam.	779	Nov.	1 Carlowitz & Co.	Chefoo	Coast Dock
Charité	4 k	Fch.	387	Sept.	21 Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	For Sale
Chateaubriand	4 k	Fch.	284	July	21 Adamson, Bell & Co.	New York	
Chocola	4 k	Brit.	1693	Oct.	20 Vogel & Co.	Haiphong	
Emerald Isle	4 c	Amer.	390	Oct.	13 Landstein & Co.		
Ernest	4 k	Fch.	356	Nov.	1 Wieler & Co.		
Ernst	3 c	Hildebrand	244	Oct.	19 Adamson, Bell & Co.	Singapore	Coast Dock
Floral Star	4 k	Brit.	402	Oct.	3 Wieler & Co.	New York	Cleared
Genie Bros	4 k	Ger.	457	Sept.	21 Vogel & Co.	Holbo	
Glamorganshire	4 k	Brit.	656	Sept.	22 Siemens & Co.	Hamburg	
Gustav	4 k	Ger.	310	Sept.	11 Vogel & Co.		
Hans	3 k	Le Mout	405	Oct.	20 Vogel & Co.		
Hazel Holme	3 k	Brit.	1352	June	19 Vogel & Co.		
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	386	Nov.	7 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Ingeburg	4 k	Hansen	434	Aug.	20 Tan Keng Ho	Hamburg	
Jules Dufauré	4 k	Willigen	435	Oct.	30 Vogel & Co.		
Magellan	3 k	Sternberg	330	Sept.	26 Carlowitz & Co.		
Mangerton	3 k	Thompson	711	Oct.	12 Yuen Fat Hong	Quinhon	
Norseman	3 k	Peterson	324	Oct.	30 Carlowitz & Co.	London	
Paul Marie	4 k	Gallard	390	Oct.	31 Vogel & Co.		
Queen of India	4 c	Cary	387	Oct.	19 Siemens & Co.		
Race Horse	2 k	Tehmeyer	429	Nov.	2 Chinese		
Rapid	2 k	Stefenburg	1129	Oct.	15 Captain		
Southern Cross	7 h	Gibbs	81	Aug.	27 W. H. Ray		
Spartan	3 k	Vincent	1090	Sept.	6 Russell & Co.		
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	256	Oct.	2 Edward Schellhass & Co.	London	
Tal Lee	4 k	Stehr	585	Aug.	25 Vogel & Co.	London	
Toowoomba	7 c	Kirkpatrick	1303	Sept.	14 Douglas Laprak & Co.	Bangkok	
Twilight	3 k	Watland	255	Oct.	18 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Victory	1 k	Whiting					
WHAMPOA							
Davina	Scott	Brit.	425	Oct.	27 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Jessie McDonald	Stott	Brit.	275	Nov.	6 Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
CANTON							
Yangtze	Schultze	Brit.	782	Nov.	6 Stomson & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria	6 c	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Oct. 27	A. L. Douglas
Foxhound	7 h	British	gunboat	465	...	...	Oct. 12	Wm. H. G. Nowell
Li Tai	6 k	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	...	June 10	Yuen
Mecanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Peng-chon-hai	K. D.	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Nov. 8	C. H. Palmer
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Nov. 3	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	K. D.	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Vega	6 c	Swedish	corvette	500	...	...	Nov. 2	Palander
Vencedora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	...	...	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alaraz
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	Oct. 22	William M. Annesley

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Poyan	1390	Banning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	.....	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	O. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-shue	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chon-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-ling	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Teking-tsing	180	6	60	Beasard
Tsing-po	100	3	40	Ching

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Nov. 1, 1879.

Ship.	Flag.	Agent.
Ava	French	.....
Benedict	British	.....
Bremer Castle	for New York	.....
Chin-tung	Chinese	.....
Cypreus	British	.....
Europa	British	.....
Gorm	Danish	.....
Grand Duc Constantin	for Vladivostok	.....
*Gravel	British	.....
Hae-san	Chinese	.....
Hakon Adalsten	Norwegian	.....
Hiroshima Maru	Japanese	.....
H. C. Osted	British	.....
Kashgar	British	.....

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Ship.	Flag.	Agent.
Kiang-ching	Chinese	.....
Kiang-kwan	Chinese	.....
Kiang-tung	Chinese	.....
Kung Wo	British	.....
Loudoun Castle	for New York	.....
Orissa	British	.....
Paokong	British	.....
Pekin	British	.....
Tahyew	Chinese	.....
Wuhu	British	.....

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Ship.	Flag.	Agent.
Bendulthe	American barque	.....
Conrad Henrich	German barque	.....
Foochow	Siamese barque	.....
Halcheong	British barque	.....
Joyce Phillips	British barque	.....
Lord of the Isles	British barque	.....
Lydia	British barque	.....

SAILING VESSELS.

Ship.	Flag.	Agent.
Lulu	for Tientsin	.....
Martha Brookelmann	German barque	.....
Palham	British brig	.....
Satsuma	British barque	.....
Serapis	for New York	.....
Siam	Siamese barque	.....
Starlight	Siamese brig	.....
Willie	British schooner	.....

MEN-OF-WAR.

Ship.	Flag.	Agent.
Ashuelot	U. S. corvette	.....
Cyclop	German gunboat	.....
Kerguelen	French corvette	.....
Luise	German corvette	.....
Modeste	H. M. corvette	.....
Monocacy	U. S. corvette	.....
Palos	U. S. gunboat	.....
Richmond	U. S. frigate	.....
Wolf	German gunboat	.....

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, November 8th, 1879.

At 1070 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . lb.	350 300	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . "	225 200	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . "	200 170	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160	尾龍扒肉
Beef Corned, . catty	140 130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . "	150 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . "	90 80	湯肉
" Steak, . "	150 140	牛肉耙
Bullocks' Brains, . per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	牛腩
" " corned, . "	300 270	鹹牛腩
" Head, . "	750 700	牛頭
" Heart, . "	130 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . catty	130 120	牛肩
" Feet, . each	50 45	牛腰
" Kidneys, . "	60 50	牛尾
" Tail, . "	100 90	牛肝
" Liver, . catty	80 70	牛肚
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛花
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	花旗火腿
Hams, American, . lb.	300 270	金華火腿
" Chinese, . "	200 180	來路火腿
" English, . "	320 300	羊腩
Mutton Chop, . "	180 160	羊腩
" Leg, . "	180 160	羊腩
" Shoulder, . "	140 120	羊腩
Pigs' Chittlings, . catty	70 60	豬蹄
" Feet, . "	100 90	豬蹄
" Fry, . "	110 100	豬蹄
" Head, . "	90 80	豬蹄
" Heart, . each	60 50	豬蹄
" Kidneys, . "	100 90	豬蹄
" Liver, . lb.	120 110	豬蹄
Pork, Chop, . catty	160 150	豬蹄
" Corned, . "	150 140	豬蹄
" Leg, . "	160 150	豬蹄
" Fat or Lard, . "	110 100	豬蹄
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450 400	羊頭
" Heart, . each	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . "	70 60	羊心
" Liver, . lb.	140 130	羊心
Sucking Pigs, . each	\$2.12.25	生牛油
Suet, Beef, . lb.	120 110	生牛油
" Mutton, . "	110 100	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . catty	130 120	牛核
Veal, . "	140 130	牛仔肉
Poultry.		
Capons, . catty	200 180	雞
Doves, . each	110 100	鴿
Ducks, . catty	110 100	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . doz.	100 90	鴨蛋
Fowls, . catty	160 150	雞
Geese, . "	120 110	鴨
Partridges, . each	800 275	鴨
Rice Birds, . doz.	250 200	禾花雀
Pigeons, . each	140 130	白鴿
Quail, . "	90 80	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, . "	700 600	省城家兔
Snipe, . each	100 90	沙追
Teal, . "	250 220	水鴨仔
Turkeys, Cock, . catty	500 450	火雞
" Hen, . "	350 300	火雞
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, . per hundred	200 180	肚魚
Bream, . catty	80 70	鯽魚
Carp, . "	100 90	鯽魚
Catfish, . "	50 40	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . "	160 —	鹹魚
Crabs, . "	110 60	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . "	90 80	墨魚
Dace, . "	80 70	黃魚
Dog Fish, . "	60 50	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor, . "	70 60	海鰻
" Fresh water, . "	100 90	淡水鱸
" Silver, . "	100 90	白鱸
" Yellow, . "	100 90	黃鱸
File Fish, . "	80 70	刺皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large, . "	150 120	大鮮魚
" Small, . "	80 70	鮮魚仔
Frogs, . "	110 100	田雞
Garoupa, . "	130 120	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . "	110 100	白哈魚
Gurnard, . "	110 100	紅角
Haddock, . "	100 90	黃花
Herrings, fresh, . "	80 70	黃澤
King Crab, . each	120 110	蟹
Labrus, . catty	100 90	生魚
Live Fish, . catty	120 110	生魚
Lobsters, . "	120 110	龍蝦
Mullet, . "	80 70	鱖魚
Oyster, Sunon, . "	120 110	新安蝦肉
Parrot Fish, . "	100 90	雞公魚
Perch, . "	80 70	頭鱸
Pike, . "	120 110	鹹魚
Plaice, . "	80 70	花斑
Pomfret, White, . "	110 100	白鰻
Pomfret, Black, . "	100 90	黑鰻

Prawns,	catty	90	80	明蝦
Ray,	"	80	70	琵琶沙
Rock Fish,	"	100	90	石狗公
Roach,	"	110	100	鯽魚
Salmon, Salt water,	"	130	120	馬友魚
Shark young,	"	60	50	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton,	"	110	100	鹹魚
Salt Fish,	"	120	90	鹹魚
Skate,	"	80	70	鹹魚
Shrimps,	"	70	60	蝦
Snappers,	"	100	90	立魚
Soles, Fresh	"	100	90	撻沙魚
Tench,	"	100	90	鯢魚
Turbot,	"	160	150	左口魚
Turkies, small, fresh water, each		200	160	腳魚
White Bait,	catty	80	70	銀魚仔
Whiting,	"	100	90	虫鱗
菓 子				
石 栗				
Aleurites,	catty	60	50	舊金山平菓
Apples, California,	"	150	120	舊金山平菓
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,	"	25	20	舊金山平菓
Chestnuts, New,	"	100	80	舊金山平菓
Carrambola,	"	80	60	楊桃
Citron, Green,	"	100	60	香緣子
Cocoanuts	each	50	—	椰子
Currants,	bottle	400	350	細洋
Dates,	bottle	500	400	洋提
Figs, Dried,	box	750	—	無花菓
Grapes, Shanghai,	catty	300	250	上海提子
Lemons, China,	"	50	40	檸檬
Lichees, Dried,	"	200	150	荔枝乾
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	300	250	龙眼乾
Olives,	"	50	40	白櫻
Oranges, Canton, New,	"	40	30	省城橙
" Sweet,	"	80	70	新會甜橙
" Coolie Mandarin	"	35	30	柑
Papaw,	"	65	50	木瓜
Pears, Nankin,	"	130	120	南京梨
" Tientain,	"	100	90	天津雪梨
Persimmons,	"	40	—	紅柿
" Small	"	50	40	雞心柿
Pine-apples,	"	60	50	本地波羅
Plantains, common	"	20	—	大蕉
" Fragrant,	"	35	30	沙香蕉
Pomegranates, Canton, each		60	50	省城石榴
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250	乾梅
Pumelo, Flat,	each	60	50	斗柚
" Ribbed,	"	60	50	桑蘇柚
" Amoy,	"	50	40	夏門柚
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600	500	珠提乾
Sugar Cane,	stick	25	20	蔗
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50	酸子
Walnuts,	"	100	—	核桃
菜 蔬				
丁 治 竹				
Artichokes, Shanghai, catty	80	70	龍鬚菜	
Asparagus,	tin	450	400	竹筍
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	80	70	芽菜
Beans, sprout,	"	20	15	面豆
" broad,	"	50	40	澳門新出邊豆
" Foh. new, Macao,	"	100	—	豆
" Long, Dolichos,	"	70	60	白菜
Brussels,	"	20	—	紅茄
Brinjals,	catty	30	20	黃牙白菜
Cabbage, Canton, White,	"	40	35	上海椰芥
" Shanghai,	"	150	100	本地芹菜
Carrots, English,	bunch	80	70	來路金筍
Celery, Chinese,	catty	60	50	辣椒乾
Chilies, Dried,	"	110	100	新鮮花椒
" Fresh,	"	50	40	黃瓜
Cucumbers,	"	80	25	加厘材料
Curry Snuff, English,	"	60	50	矮瓜
Egg Plant,	"	35	30	薑
Ginger, old,	"	40	30	新子薑
" young,	"	30	25	絲瓜
Gourd, snake	"	60	50	芥蘭菜
Green Sprouts	"	30	25	大蘿蔔
Horse Radish, Shanghai,	"	200	—	唐人路生菜
Lettuce, Chinese	"	50	45	蔴蔴生菜
" English	each	10	—	蔴蔴生菜
Mint,	bunch	10	—	蔴蔴生菜
Okras,	catty	50	40	毛茄
Onions, Bombay	"	60	50	洋蔥頭
" Green	"	30	20	生蔥
Paraley, Chinese	"	60	50	洋蔥
" English,	bunch	10	—	蔴蔴生菜
Potatoes, Japanese,	catty	85	30	日本山薯仔
" California,	"	50	40	金山薯仔
" Macao, New,	"	50	45	澳門薯仔
" Sweet,	"	10	—	蔴蔴生菜
Purlane,	"	20	—	猪仔菜
Radishes, White,	"	30	—	白蘿蔔
" Red, English,	dozen	30	—	紅蘿蔔
Scallions,	catty	25	20	韭菜
Sesamum,	"	70	60	白芝麻
Shalots,	"	45	40	蒜
Tomatoes,	"	40	30	茄
Turnips, Salt,	"	25	20	鹹蘿蔔
" Chinese,	"	25	20	蘿蔔
Water Lily Roots,	"	30	25	蓮心
Yams,	"	200	60	薯
G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets.				

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Bombay	4 k	Brit.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Y'ham & San F'elso	Malla, 12th
City of Tokio	5 c	Amer.	5075	Nov. 2	P. M. S. S. Co.	Manila	To-day
Diamante	5 h	Brit.	514	Nov. 7	Russell & Co.	Coast Ports	
Douglas	4 d	Brit.	864	Nov. 8	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Holhow	Tug Plying
Fame	5 h	Brit.	117	Nov. 6	H. K. & W'pon Dock Co.	Coast Ports	Sands' Sillp
Ma-lu	5 h	Brit.	181	Nov. 31	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	at daylight
Namoa	5 h	Brit.	862	Nov. 31	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Norna	5 h	Brit.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Saigon	Coast Ports
Pernambuco	5 h	Brit.	643	Oct. 31	Melchers & Co.	Saigon	To-day
Sea Gull	5 h	Amer.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	15th, 3 p.m.
Suez	5 h	Brit.	2141	Nov. 1	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Yokohama	15th, 3 p.m.
Sunda	5 h	Brit.	1029	Nov. 5	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Haiphong	
Washi	5 h	Brit.	265	Oct. 24	Landsteln & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Venice	5 h	Brit.	1271	Nov. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sailing Vessels							
Alexander Yeats	3 c	Canad.	1598	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Alida	4 c	Brit.	350	Oct. 22	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Alva	4 c	Port.	632	Aug. 31	Brandao & Co.	Bombay	
Annie S. Hall	4 c	Amer.	455	Oct. 23	Wielor & Co.	Haiphong	
Beethoven	2 k	Ger.	340	Nov. 6	Melchers & Co.	Portland	Cleared
Belle of Oregon	4 c	Amer.	1168	Oct. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Bonita	4 c	Ger.	341	Oct. 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Brennero	3 c	Ital.	766	Nov. 15	Chinese		
Canton	2 c	Siam.	779	Oct. 1	Carlowitz & Co.	Chiefoe	Cleared
Charité	4 c	Ger.	255	Sept. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	For Sale
Chateaubriand	4 c	Ger.	387	Sept. 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.	New York	
Chocola	4 c	Brit.	284	July 20	Vogel & Co.	Haiphong	
Emerald Isle	4 c	Amer.	1696	Oct. 13	Landsteln & Co.		
Ernest	4 c	Ger.	390	Oct. 1	Wielor & Co.	Singapore	Coast Dock
Ernst	3 c	Ger.	356	Nov. 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.	New York	Cleared
Floral Star	4 c	Brit.	244	Oct. 19	Wielor & Co.	Hamburg	
Gesine Brons	4 c	Ger.	402	Oct. 2	Vogel & Co.		
Glamorganshire	4 c	Brit.	457	Sept. 21	Vogel & Co.		
Gustav	4 c	Ger.	656	Sept. 22	Siemssen & Co.		
Hans	3 c	Ger.	310	Sept. 11	Vogel & Co.		
Hazel Holme	3 c	Brit.	405	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.		
Highlander	4 c	Amer.	1352	Nov. 7	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Ingeburg	4 c	Ger.	386	Aug. 20	Tan Keng Ho	Hamburg	
Jules Dufaire	4 c	Brit.	434	Oct. 30	Vogel & Co.		
Magellan	3 c	Ger.	435	Oct. 30	Carlowitz & Co.		
Mangerton	3 c	Brit.	330	Sept. 12	Yuen Fat Hong	Quinhon	
Norseman	1 c	Siam.	711	Oct. 10	Carlowitz & Co.	London	
Paul Marie	4 c	Ger.	324	Oct. 31	Vogel & Co.		
Queen of India	4 c	Brit.	390	Oct. 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Race Horse	4 c	Siam.	387	Nov. 2	Chinese		
Rapid	2 c	Siam.	439	Nov. 15	Captain		
Southern Cross	7 c	Amer.	1129	Oct. 27	H. W. Hay		
Spartan	3 c	Amer.	81	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Sumatra	3 c	Amer.	1090	Sept. 2	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	London	
Tai Lee	4 c	Ger.	256	Oct. 25	Vogel & Co.	London	
Toowoomba	3 c	Brit.	685	Sept. 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Bangkok	
Twilight	3 c	Amer.	1303	Sept. 18	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Victory	1 c	Brit.	255	Oct. 1			
WHAMPOA							
Davina	Scott	Brit.	425	Oct. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Jessie McDonald	Stott	Brit.	275	Nov. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
CANTON							
Yangtze	Schultze	Brit.	782	Nov. 6	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.																																				
Egeria	6 c	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Oct. 27	A. L. Douglas																																				
Foxhound	7 h	British	gunboat	455	4	20	Oct. 12	Wm. H. G. Nowell																																				
Li Tai	7 h	Annamese	mb-of-war	2060	June 10	Yuen																																				
Meanees	6 k	British	military hospital	2591																																				
Peng-chou-hai	K. D.	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Nov. 8	O. E. Palmer																																				
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Nov. 3	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges																																				
Sun-kee	K. D.	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade </tr <tr> <td>Vega</td><td>6 c</td><td>Swedish</td><td>corvette</td><td>500</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Nov. 2</td><td>Palander</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vencedora</td><td>K. D.</td><td>Spanish</td><td>man-of-war</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Aug. 5</td><td>Francisco Alaraz</td></tr> <tr> <td>Victor Emanuel</td><td>5 k</td><td>British</td><td>Commodore's flag-ship</td><td>3087</td><td>20</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Commodore Smith</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vigilant</td><td>6 h</td><td>British</td><td>despatch vessel</td><td>835</td><td>2</td><td>250</td><td>Oct. 22</td><td>William M. Annesley</td></tr>	Vega	6 c	Swedish	corvette	500	Nov. 2	Palander	Vencedora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	Aug. 5	Francisco Alaraz	Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	Commodore Smith	Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	Oct. 22	William M. Annesley
Vega	6 c	Swedish	corvette	500	Nov. 2	Palander																																				
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Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	Commodore Smith																																				
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	Oct. 22	William M. Annesley																																				

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Klu Kiang	617	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	.....
Spark	140	.....	.....
Tung Ting	314	Degon	C. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Yotal	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-pu	180	6	60	.....
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-shue	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	O. E. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tsing-tung	180	6	60	Bessard
Tsing-po	100	3	40	Ching

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Nov. 1, 1879.			
MERCHANT STEAMERS.			
Ava	French	British	for New York
Banquet Castle	Chinese	British	for New York
Chin-tung	Chinese	British	for New York
Cyprien	British	British	for New York
Europe	British	British	for New York
Gorn	Danish	British	for New York
Grand Duc Constantin	for Windivostock	British	for New York
Hac-san	Chinese	British	for New York
Hakon Adalsten	Norwegian	British	for New York
Hiroshima Maru	Japanese	British	for New York
H. C. Orsted	Danish	British	for New York
Kasagar	British	British	for New York

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Kiang-ching	Chinese	British	for New York
Kiang-kwan	Chinese	British	for New York
Kiang-tung	Chinese	British	for New York
Kung Wo	British	British	for New York
Loudoun Castle	British	British	for New York
Orissa	British	British	for New York
Paokong	British	British	for New York
Pekin	British	British	for New York
Tahyew	Chinese	British	for New York
Wuhu	British	British	for New York

SAILING VESSELS.

Lulu	for Tientsin	German barque
Martha Brookmann	British brig	British barque
Palham	British brig	British barque
Salema	for New York	Slamess barque
Serapis	for New York	Slamess barque
Siam	British schooner	British schooner
Starlight	British schooner	British schooner
Willie	British schooner	British schooner

MEN-OF-WAR.

Ashuelot	U. S. corvette
Cyclop	German gunboat
Kerguelen	French corvette
Lulse	German corvette
Modeste	H. M. corvette
Monocacy	U. S. gunboat
Palos	U. S. gunboat
Richmond	U. S. frigate
Wolf	German gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, November 8th, 1879.

At 1070 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.			肉食		
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	350	300	來路烟猪肉	350	300
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . "	225	200	花旗烟猪肉	225	200
" Foochow, . . . "	200	170	福州烟猪肉	200	170
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	尾龍扒肉	170	160
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉	140	130
" Roast, . . . "	150	140	燒牛肉	150	140
" Soup, . . . "	90	80	湯肉	90	80
" Steak, . . . "	150	140	牛肉	150	140
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦	50	40
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛脚	300	270
" " corned, . . . "	300	270	鹹牛脚	300	270
" Head, . . . "	750	700	牛頭	750	700
" Heart, . . . "	130	120	牛心	130	120
" Hump, Salt . . . catty	130	120	牛肩	130	120
" Feet, . . . each	50	45	牛腰	50	45
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50	牛尾	60	50
" Tail, . . . "	100	90	牛肝	100	90
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70	牛肚	80	70
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛仔頭	55	45
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	花旗火腿	600	500
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	270	金華火腿	300	270
" Chinese, . . . "	200	180	來路火腿	200	180
" English . . . "	320	300	羊牌骨	320	300
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	160	羊腩	180	160
" Leg, . . . "	180	160	羊手	180	160
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	120	豬蹄	140	120
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	70	60	豬蹄	70	60
" Feet, . . . "	100	90	豬蹄	100	90
" Fry, . . . "	110	100	豬蹄	110	100
" Head, . . . "	90	80	豬蹄	90	80
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	豬蹄	60	50
" Kidney, . . . "	100	90	豬蹄	100	90
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	豬蹄	120	110
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	豬蹄	160	150
" Corned, . . . "	150	140	鹹豬蹄	150	140
" Leg, . . . "	160	150	豬蹄	160	150
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	110	100	豬油	110	100
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭	450	400
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心	50	40
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	60	羊腰	70	60
" Liver, . . . lb.	140	130	羊肝	140	130
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$2.1.25		生牛油	\$2.1.25	
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110	生牛油	120	110
" Mutton, . . . "	110	100	生牛油	110	100
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	牛核	130	120
Veal, . . . "	140	130	牛仔肉	140	130
Poultry.			生口		
Capons, . . . catty	200	180	鐵雞	200	180
Doves, . . . each	110	100	班鳩	110	100
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	鴨	110	100
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	90	鴨蛋	100	90
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150	雞	160	150
Geese, . . . "	120	110	鵝	120	110
Partridges, . . . each	300	275	鵪鶉	300	275
Rice Birds, . . . doz.	250	200	禾花雀	250	200
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	白鴿	140	130
Quail, . . . "	90	80	白鴿	90	80
Rabbits, live, Canton, . . "	700	600	省城家兔	700	600
Snipe, . . . each	100	90	沙道	100	90
Teal, . . . "	250	220	水鴨	250	220
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	500	450	火雞	500	450
" Hen, . . . "	350	300	火雞	350	300
Fish.			海鮮		
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	200	180	肚魚	200	180
Bream, . . . catty	80	70	鯉魚	80	70
Carp, . . . "	100	90	鯉魚	100	90
Catfish, . . . "	50	40	赤魚	50	40
Codfish, Salt, . . . "	160	—	鹹魚	160	—
Crabs, . . . "	110	60	蟹	110	60
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	90	80	墨魚	90	80
Dace, . . . "	80	70	黃魚	80	70
Dog Fish, . . . "	60	50	跌倒沙	60	50
Eels, Congor . . . "	70	60	海鰻	70	60
" Fresh water . . . "	100	90	淡水鱸	100	90
" Silver . . . "	100	90	黃鱔	100	90
" Yellow . . . "	100	90	黃鱔	100	90
File Fish, . . . "	80	70	刺皮洋	80	70
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "	150	120	大鮮魚	150	120
" Small . . . "	80	70	鮮魚仔	80	70
Frogs, . . . "	110	100	田雞	110	100
Garoupe, . . . "	130	120	石斑魚	130	120
Gudgeon, . . . "	110	100	白哈魚	110	100
Gurnard, . . . "	110	100	紅角	110	100
Haddock, . . . "	100	90	黃花	100	90
Herrings, fresh . . . "	80	70	黃澤	80	70
King Crab, . . . each	120	110	蟹	120	110
Labrus, . . . catty	100	90	花蟹	100	90
Live Fish, . . . catty	120	110	生魚	120	110
Lobsters, . . . "	120	110	龍蝦	120	110
Mullet, . . . "	80	70	鱖魚	80	70
Oysters, Sunon, . . . "	120	110	新安公	120	110
Parrot Fish, . . . "	100	90	新雞	100	90
Perch, . . . "	80	70	頭鱸魚	80	70
Pike, . . . "	120	110	鱸魚	120	110
Plaice, . . . "	80	70	白鰻	80	70
Pomfret, White . . . "	110	100	白鰻	110	100
Pomfret, Black . . . "	100	90	黑鰻	100	90